

GEORGE BARNETT

1859-1930

Register of His Personal Papers



HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Cover Photograph: Formal portrait of Major General Commandant
George Barnett. Defense Department Photo (Marine Corps)
516938*

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Compiled By

Lieutenant Colonel Merrill L. Bartlett, USMC



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1980

FOREWORD

The George Barnett papers were donated to the Marine Corps by the general's widow, Lelia Montague Barnett. Covering the period of Barnett's military service, 1883-1923, they form an important part of the Marine Corps Personal Papers Collection maintained by the Marine Corps Historical Center. Donations of personal papers of former Marines are vital to the understanding of the heritage of the Corps. Donations of such materials are always welcome.

The compiler of this register, Lieutenant Colonel Merrill L. Bartlett, was commissioned in the Marine Corps in 1963 after graduation from Washington State University. He subsequently received the M.A. degree from San Diego State University. Currently assigned as a history instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy, Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett was the recipient of a Naval Academy Research Council grant to edit the Barnett papers. Barnett's life and impact on the Corps is the subject of Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett's doctoral dissertation at the University of Maryland.



E. H. Simmons
Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.)
Director of Marine Corps History and Museums

PREFACE

The George Barnett Papers (P.C. 247) are an important contribution to the understanding of Marine Corps institutional growth from 1883 to 1923. Between these dates, the Corps assumed an expanded mission with the new battleship Navy and, in World War I, performed successfully on detached duty with the Army. Although a largely incomplete collection of papers, these materials used in conjunction with other manuscript collections provide a valuable historical perspective on this dynamic era in Marine Corps History.

The most important item in the collection is Barnett's unpublished autobiography, "Soldier and Sailor Too." Probably written in 1929, this double-spaced typed manuscript numbering more than 400 pages covers Barnett's Naval Academy days through the stormy end of his career and final duty in San Francisco. Earlier material dwells on the adventuresome life of a young officer while later material takes on a more serious tone.

Except for his guardbook saved from duty in Sitka, Alaska, the collection contains no materials dated prior to 1914. Apparently when Barnett became Commandant in that year, he began to save selected documents. The early part of the collection is devoted mostly to material lauding Barnett and the Corps' performance in France. Only in 1920 does there appear to be an attempt to gather significant numbers of papers. Materials concerning Barnett's premature relief and the subsequent Haitian scandal comprise the bulk of the papers covering this period, but even here the collection remains selective and incomplete.

The collection contains literally hundreds of letters addressed to Mrs. Barnett, or simply "Mother of Marines." Almost all of them ask for assistance in solving a variety of personal problems. Each correspondent received a typed answer from Mrs. Barnett and in many instances she was able to assist in solving problems over hardship cases or court-martial sentences.

Another interesting part of the collection contains papers relating to Mrs. Barnett's passion for clearing her husband's name after his death in 1930. Letters implying a plot among senior Marine Corps officers to oust her husband are included. Additionally, the collection holds letters concerning Mrs. Barnett's attempt to suppress a book critical of her husband.

Two boxes of assorted photographs and albums containing press clippings also are included. An occasional letter appears in these albums. Barnett's graduation certificate from the Naval Academy and his commissioning certificates from second lieutenant to colonel—all signed by presidents of the United States—have also been preserved.

The collection can be summarized as 5 manuscript containers, 2 of which hold 25 folders of assorted correspondence. The remaining three containers hold Mrs. Barnett's letters, mostly involved with her role as "Mother of Marines." Two museum boxes contain photographs, albums of press clippings, and commissioning certificates.

Merrill L. Bartlett

Merrill L. Bartlett
Lieutenant Colonel, U S Marine Corps

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

George Barnett was born in rural Wisconsin. His great-grandfather emigrated from England in 1740 and served as an officer in Washington's army. In 1850, his grandparents, Andrew and Mary Benton Barnett, moved from western Pennsylvania to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where George was born on 9 December 1859. Two years later, his parents, James (1826-1907) and Elizabeth (1834-1921), moved to nearby Boscobel where Barnett attended the public schools. He was the second of four children; his sister Martha (1858-1910) is mentioned in "Soldier and Sailor Too," but another sister, Mattie Barnett Nixon, and a brother, Charles H., are revealed only in the Barnett papers. Both were alive at the time of Barnett's death.

Appointment to the Naval Academy in 1877 came as a result of a chance meeting with a congressman. Arriving in Annapolis in June of that year, Barnett passed the entrance examinations in everything but mathematics and Spanish. In a second attempt, he mastered these subjects and was admitted with the Class of 1881.

The Naval Academy had largely recovered from the unsettled times of the Civil War. Under the steady hand of David Dixon Porter, discipline and educational excellence had returned to the school. Students were enrolled as either cadet midshipmen or cadet midshipmen engineers in a 4-year curriculum of academics and professional subjects. Although not a good student, Barnett managed to reach a position near the middle of his graduating class of 63. His demerit list for his first class year suggests a light-hearted approach to regulations and discipline, Barnett was rated 43d in conduct.

Even a superlative fitness report and passing marks in the post-cruise examinations did not guarantee an immediate appointment to the rank of ensign. By Barnett's time, finding a vacancy in the Navy had become more and more of a problem. Because the officers' ranks were clogged with Civil War veterans,

even the top Academy graduates might wait for more than 20 years to obtain a lieutenant's commission. By the beginning of the 1880s, there was one academy graduate for every four sailors. For some passed midshipmen, it took 8 years to make ensign.

These sorry statistics greatly affected Barnett and the Class of 1881. In response to the Navy officer problem, Congress passed the Naval Personnel Act of 1882 which limited the number of commissions available to midshipmen completing their post-graduation cruise. Instead of joining the fleet to wait years for an available commission to ensign, graduates now learned their fate after their examinations. After training for a naval career for 6 years, most midshipmen would likely be separated from the service.

The effect on Barnett's class was devastating. Sixty-three cadet midshipmen of the Class of 1881 joined the fleet for the 2-year cruise after graduation. But immediately after post-cruise examinations, only 12 of these could be given commissions in the Navy, however, another 10—including Barnett—benefited by a provision of the Naval Personnel Act of 1882 which allowed graduates to accept commissions in the Marine Corps.

After initial Marine training at the naval stations in Brooklyn and Mare Island, Barnett reported to Sitka, Alaska, to command the Marine detachment there. The threat of an Indian uprising in 1879 required the constant presence of a naval vessel in the harbor. By the time of Barnett's arrival, the Navy constituted local authority in the area, and much of his time was devoted to dealing with the Indians.

From 1889-92, Barnett served at sea in the steam sloop of war *Iroquois*. Assigned to show the flag at ports between Hawaii and Samoa, the vessel's presence underscored American-German rivalry in the region. The tour was a pleasant one for a young officer, and included the opportunity to visit exotic islands and to meet the celebrated writer, Robert Louis Stevenson.

Except for an occasional tour at a Navy yard, Barnett's remaining duties until the turn of the century were in Marine detachments in larger ships. In 1897, he joined the cruiser *San Francisco* at anchor in Smyrna, Turkey, and steamed through the Mediterranean to England. Assigned to the cruiser *New Orleans* at the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Barnett participated in the shelling of Santiago. Ship repairs, however, prevented the *New Orleans* from being present for the battle of Santiago Bay. Sea duty in the cruiser *Chicago* followed from 1899-1900, and visits were made to Africa and South America.

After 16 years as a lieutenant, promotions came more frequently for Barnett. A captain in 1898, he was wearing the gold leaves of a major just 3 years later. In 1905, Barnett was promoted to lieutenant colonel and by the end of the decade was a colonel.

With promotion came new responsibilities. Still displaying a penchant for sea duty, Barnett had a tour as the senior Marine Corps officer in the Asiatic Fleet, 1903-05. He also served briefly in the Philippines, first in command of a Marine battahon and then of a brigade.

From 1906-08, Barnett commanded the barracks at "Eighth and Eye." While stationed in the nation's capital, he courted Lelia Montague Gordon, a beautiful and socially prominent widow. The couple was married in January 1908 just prior to Barnett's tour in China.

Commanding the Legation Guard, Barnett, with his bride and her three children was swept into the gay social world of the foreign community in Peking. The obvious decay of the Ch'ing Dynasty failed to dampen the native American enthusiasm of the Barnetts. Thoroughly enjoying their stay, Mrs. Barnett is remembered as having put the Marine Corps on the social map.

Returning to the U S in 1910, Barnett assumed command of the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia. While tasked to provide security for the Navy Yard, these barracks also furnished the Marines when an expeditionary force was needed. Three times while stationed in Philadelphia—March-June 1911, May-August 1912, and February-May 1913—Barnett commanded the 1st Marine Regiment deployed to Cuba.

It was also during this period that Barnett participated in one of the most important events in the evolution of Marine Corps institutional change. By the turn of the century, modern warship technology had made the Corps' traditional mission largely superfluous. Survival was inherent in the search for a

role in the Mahanian Navy. While commanding the barracks in Philadelphia, Barnett was instrumental in the development of the Advance Base Force, an organization needed to secure forward bases necessary for the replenishment of the fleet. Barnett commanded the provisional brigade which tested this concept in the Culebra maneuvers in early 1914. In early February, while deployed on these maneuvers, he was selected as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

When Barnett assumed the Commandancy on 25 February 1914, the Marine Corps was on the brink of massive change. Expeditionary requirements would continue to increase, especially as a result of President Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy in Latin America. And America would subsequently be drawn into the war in Europe. Barnett's considerable administrative acumen resulted in the Corps' profiting as a result of these events. In size, the Marine Corps was almost six times as large as when Barnett accepted his second lieutenant's commission in 1883. At the end of 1913, the Marine rolls counted 330 officers and 9,777 enlisted men.

In addition to new expeditionary tasks, Marines still performed their traditional duties on board ship, despite an attempt by a clique of Navy antagonists to have them removed. Encouraged by Captain William F. Fullam, the most articulate of the group, President Theodore Roosevelt was inspired to order the elimination of all Marine detachments afloat in 1908. A less enthusiastic Congress ordered the Marines back on board ship. When Barnett became Commandant, 51 officers and 2,034 enlisted Marines still served at sea.

The Headquarters Marine Corps that Barnett moved into was Spartan indeed. Composed of the Adjutant and Inspector, Quartermaster, Paymaster, and their assistants, this small group plus a handful of clerks and aides could hardly hope to manage the expansion of the Marine Corps during the years to follow. Barnett formed an executive staff consisting of an assistant commandant, first Eli K. Cole and then John A. Lejeune, plus three promising young captains: Earl H. Ellis, Thomas Holcomb, and Ralph S. Keyser.

As the first Annapolis graduate to become Commandant of the Marine Corps, Barnett was able to use his "old school tie" to largely eliminate acrimony that had existed between the Navy and Marine Corps for a decade or more. He was appointed an ex officio member of the General Board, presided over by the imposing figure of Admiral of the Navy George Dewey. Barnett also convinced the Secretary of the Navy to resume the practice of allowing a handful of Naval Academy graduates to enter the Marine Corps.

Of more concern to the new Commandant was the growing inability of the Corps to meet expeditionary commitments. Since the turn of the century, the Marine Corps had become a force of colonial infantry best suited to support America's new age of imperialism. In the Philippines alone, a Marine brigade demanded a thousand men. With Wilson's interest in Latin America, Marines were called upon for service in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. Prior to this time, such expeditionary forces had been formed by gathering Marines from barracks, depots, and ships. By 1913, however, the weight of expeditionary requirements pressed the Marine Corps to its limits. Barnett's pleas for expansion of the Corps were based initially on this need to meet overseas requirements; only later would his requests for additional troops be intended for the war in France.

Barnett's motive for getting Marines to France with the American Expeditionary Force was obvious. After recruiting under the slogan "first to fight," failure to see combat in France might be too severe a blow to morale for the Corps to withstand. Deployment to the war in Europe also provided the opportunity for a new mission for the Corps. While the traditional mission with the Navy would not change, the Marine Corps could provide forces for the advance guard of the Army when the enemy was a land power such as Germany.

To orchestrate the massive expansion of the Corps, Barnett would deal with two powerful political figures, the most important of whom was Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. Because of his leading role in securing Wilson's nomination at the Democratic National Convention in 1912, Daniels came to head the Department of the Navy. A determined and forceful administrator, Daniels is best remembered as the egalitarian moralizer who closed the officers' wine messes on board ship.

The second figure who, like Daniels, would be Barnett's nemesis was Representative Thomas Stalker Butler, a Republican from Pennsylvania. During Barnett's tenure, Butler served on, and later was the chairman of, the House Naval Appropriations Committee. Often affecting the outcome of legislation concerning the Marine Corps was the influence of Butler's son. One of the most colorful and controversial officers in the Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Smedley Darlington Butler, holder of two Medals of Honor, at

times encouraged the expansion of the Marine Corps. But on other occasions, young Butler opposed legislation which seemed to profit staff officers and others who avoided foreign duty in inhospitable climates. Later, Daniels and the Butlers would turn on Barnett and force his removal from the post of Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Barnett was reappointed as Commandant in 1918 despite Daniels' belief that no one should serve more than 4 years in the nation's capital. However, the exigencies of the war demanded personnel stability at the top. But in the process of gaining his reappointment, Barnett alienated the Secretary of the Navy.

Asked to sign an undated letter of resignation, Barnett refused. Since all officers served at the pleasure of the President, he need only indicate when Barnett was no longer wanted. Although not pleased with such a response, Daniels retreated from his position but insisted later that he had Barnett's promise to resign when the war was over.

Also contributing to Barnett's demise was his attempt to gain a promotion to lieutenant general for the Commandant. In the spring of 1918, Barnett's Republican supporters in the Senate attached such a proviso to the Naval Appropriations Bill. Armed with knowledge that Daniels had admonished Barnett for going behind his back to gain the promotion, Congressman Butler rose in the House to denounce the promotion. In the process, Barnett's professional character was impugned.

By 1920, Daniels decided that Barnett would be replaced by John A. Lejeune, recently returned from France and duty as the commander of the 2d Division. In June, Barnett was notified of his relief, but surprisingly, he opted to remain on active duty as a brigadier general. Subsequently, his political supporters moved to block Lejeune's confirmation.

Fortunately for the Corps and Barnett, a compromise was worked out. Suggested by Lejeune, Barnett would be assigned to command the Department of the Pacific in San Francisco and, most importantly, to receive the major general's billet made vacant by Lejeune's elevation to Commandant. Accepting the compromise, Barnett was assigned to this new post in October 1920, promoted to major general in March 1921, and remained there until his retirement in 1923. Returning to Washington, D C, he died in 1930.

CHRONOLOGY

9 December	1859	Born, Lancaster, Wisconsin
27 June	1877	Entered the United States Naval Academy.
10 June	1881	Graduated, U S Naval Academy
1 July	1883	Appointed a second lieutenant, U S Marine Corps
31 August	1883	Stationed at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York
30 October	1883	Assigned to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California
14 July	1884	Joined USS <i>Pinta</i> , Sitka, Alaska
5 August	1887	Assigned to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D C
1 May	1888	Joined Marine Barracks, Newport, Rhode Island
28 September	1888	Assigned to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D C
26 May	1889	Joined USS <i>Iroquois</i>
1 September	1890	Promoted to first lieutenant
30 July	1892	Stationed at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D C
6 May	1893	Assigned to Marine Guard, Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois
18 December	1893	Joined Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C
4 April	1896	Stationed at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
15 June	1896	Assigned to the USS <i>Vermont</i>
12 December	1897	Joined USS <i>San Francisco</i>
25 April	1898	Assigned to the USS <i>New Orleans</i>
11 August	1898	Promoted to captain
30 November	1898	Joined the USS <i>Chicago</i>
3 March	1901	Promoted to major
9 July	1901	Stationed at Marine Barracks, Newport, Rhode Island.
14 October	1901	Assigned to recruiting duty, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

13 September	1902	Joined a Marine battalion for duty in Panama
8 January	1903	Assigned to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washmgton, D C
24 January	1903	Joined the 1st Marine Brigade for duty in the Philippines
22 July	1903	Assigned as Fleet Marine Officer, Asiatic Fleet
6 December	1904	Joined the 1st Marine Brigade in the Philippines
28 February	1905	Promoted to lieutenant colonel.
20 July	1905	Stationed at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washmgton, D C
15 June	1906	Assigned to Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
8 November	1906	Joined Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washmgton, D C.
January	1908	Married Lelia Montague Gordon
3 March	1908	Assigned to command the Marine Detachment, Legation Guard, Peking, Chma
3 October	1910	Stationed at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
11 October	1910	Promoted to colonel
8 March	1911	Commanded 1st Marine Regiment in Cuba until 22 June 1911
25 May	1912	Commanded 1st Marine Regiment in Cuba until 5 August 1912
19 February	1913	Commanded 1st Marine Regiment in Cuba until 2 May 1913
3 January	-1914	Commanded the 1st Advance Base Brigade
21 February	1914	Appointed Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps
25 February	1914	Assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washmgton, D C
29 August	1916	Promoted to permanent brigadier general
6 March	1919	Received a medal of honor from the legislature of New Mexico.
29 March	1919	Awarded the Legion of Honor by the French Government
30 June	1920	Relieved as Major General Commandant
12 October	1920	Assigned as Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, California
11 November	1920	Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal
5 March	1921	Promoted to major general
9 December	1923	Retired from active duty
27 April	1930	Died at Washmgton, D C

DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

Manuscript Box 1

- Folder 1* "Soldier and Sailor Too"
The original manuscript of Barnett's autobiography probably written in 1929.
Editorial notes in the margins
- Folder 2* "Soldier and Sailor Too"
Copy of the original autobiography with the material on Barnett's last tour of duty missing
- Folder 3*
1884-87 Guardbook, Sitka, Alaska
Barnett's log of routine events while commanding the Marine Detachment, Sitka, Alaska
- Folder 4*
1917 Major General Commandant George Barnett, United States Marine Corps, 25 January
A 1½ page biographical sketch.
- 1918 Military History of Major General George Barnett, Commandant United States Marine Corps, 21 June (two copies)
A detailed list of Barnett's duty stations and assignments
- 1918 Military History of General George Barnett, United States Marine Corps, 30 October 1918.
A similar list of duty assignments up to 1914
- 1919 Biographical Notes for the Cyclopedia of American Biography, 26 March.
Details concerning Barnett's lineage
- 1920 Barnett to Mrs Mary Barnett Arnus, 28 June 1920
Response to a request for geneological information.
- 1930 "Major Gen Barnett Dies of Pneumonia," *New York Times*, 28 April
n p
Barnett's obituary
- Folder 5*
1914 Army and Navy Union, Garrison No 104 to Barnett, 9 February
Honors Barnett for his selection to the Commandancy
- 1917 The Society for the Protection of the Dignity and Honor of the Uniform of the United States, 17 April
Barnett's membership certificate

- 1917 Roll of Honor of the Society of American Patriots, 20 June.
Presentation signed by A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia
- 1919 The National Order of the Legion of Honor, 29 March.
Copies of the accompanying papers to the certificate.
- 1920 City of San Diego Resolution 25481, 5 May
Resolution changing the name of "Tide Street" to "Barnett Avenue"
- 1922 International Dateline Certificate, 24 June
Given to Barnett while en route to Japan on the *Henderson* for the reunion of the Class of 1881

Manuscript Box 2

Folder 6

- 1914 Rear Admiral William S. Sims to Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, 23 January
Report of the Chief Observer, Culebra Maneuvers, 1913-14 Generally complimentary to Barnett and the Advance Base Force
- 1914 Barnett to Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, 3 February
Barnett's report on the Culebra Maneuvers
- n.d. Memorandum Relative to the Service of General Barnett in connection with Military History, n.d.
Laudatory discussion of Barnett's role in the Culebra maneuvers

Folder 7

- 1914 Mrs. Barnett to Barnett, 3 February.
Congratulations on selection for Commandant
- 1914 Lieutenant Colonel Dion Williams to Barnett, 4 February.
Congratulations. Peking friends glad to hear of Barnett's selection
- 1914 Rear Admiral Badger to Barnett and Commanding Officer, *Pravie*, 4 February
Orders from Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, sending the *Hancock* to New Orleans
- 1914 Major General Commandant William P. Biddle to Barnett, 4 February
Congratulations
- 1914 Representative O. W. Lunderwood to Barnett, 5 February
Congratulations
- 1914 George D. Carney to Barnett, 25 February
Congratulations

Folder 8

- 1914 Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels to Barnett, 1 December
Daniels is unable to accompany Barnett to Philadelphia to welcome the Marine Brigade returning from Vera Cruz

Folder 9

- 1915 Senator John W Weeks to Barnett, 25 April.
Praise for Marines in San Diego and courtesies extended by Colonel Joseph H Pendleton
- 1915 Admiral of the Navy George Dewey to Navy Publicity via Barnett, 12 November
Holiday greetings and compliments for the Marines in their performance in Haiti and at Vera Cruz.
- 1915 Admiral C McR Winslow, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, to Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, 30 September
Pleased with Marines at the San Diego Fair

Folder 10

- 1916 Statement of Rear Admiral C McR Winslow, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, to the House Naval Affairs Committee, 24 February
Plaudits for the Marine Legation Guard, Peking
- 1916 W G Crosley to Barnett, 7 March.
Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment in *Prarie* reports on the ability of the ship to care for embarked troops
- 1916 Harrison J Kerrick to Barnett, 19 May
A U S Army captain thanks Barnett for assistance in providing Marine Corps input for a book entitled "Military and Naval America "

Folder 11

- 1917 Edward G Lowry to Barnett, 12 June
Response to Barnett's note of appreciation to Lowry's article about Marines in the *Saturday Evening Post*.
- 1917 H P Davis to the editor of [?], 2 May
Apparently a press release about Marines in Haiti
- 1917 Representative A. W Gregg to Barnett, 28 April
Compliments Barnett for the prompt action in the welfare of one of Gregg's constituents
- 1917 General John J Pershing to Barnett, 10 November
Compliments the 5th Marines in its military police duties in France
Explains why the Marines are not in combat. Hopes to brigade them for the 2d Division

Folder 12

- 1918 Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklm D Roosevelt to Daniels, 10 August
Copy of the telegram lauding the Marines' performance in France
- 1918 Major General Omar Bundy, U S Army, to Barnett, 15 September
Commander of the 2d Division, American Expeditionary Force, compliments Barnett for the high quality of the 4th Marine Brigade. Mentions Charles A. Doyen, Wendell C Neville, Albertus W. Catlin, and Logan Feland

- 1918 Extract from the Report of the U S Military Attache, Paris, 5 May
French official viewed the Marines at Verdun and called them the finest troops in the war
- 1918 4th Marine Brigade General Order No 12, 26 June.
Passes on congratulations for Belleau Wood from III Army Corps (French) and 2d Division
- 1918 Major Frank E Evans, 6th Marines, to Barnett, 29 June
A 13-page typed letter recounting Marine experiences in France
- 1918 Colonel Milton R. Davis to Barnett, 8 July.
Chief of Training, U S. Army Signal Corps, passes along a complimentary remark about the Marines in France
- 1918 Major General E F Glenn, U S Army, to Barnett, 13 July
Commander of the 83rd Division congratulates the Marines on their performance in France
- 1918 2d Division General Order 46, 21 July
Major General J. G Harbord passes on Pershing's comments about the division's performance (The 4th Marine Brigade was part of this division.)
- 1918 Charles W Alban to Barnett, 13 August
Compliments Barnett on Marine training Alban's son is the proof
- 1918 "The American Brigade of Marines at Bois de Belleau," *Illustration* (Paris), 31 August
Translation of a French version of the Battle of Belleau Wood
- 1918 Remainder of Folder 12 contains an assortment of letters complimenting Barnett for the performance of Marine units in France
- Folder 13*
- 1918 Press release from the Secretary of the Navy on Barnett's reappointment, 12 February
Daniels lauds both Barnett and the Corps
- 1918 Senator John W Weeks to Barnett, 13 February
Congratulations on reappointment to the commandancy Weeks was Barnett's roommate at the Naval Academy
- 1918 Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to Barnett, 14 February
Congratulations on reappointment
- 1918 John H Holton to Barnett, 10 June
Former sailor who served with Barnett in Alaska congratulates him on the quality of the Corps
- Folder 14*
- 1919 Lloyd Jefferies to Barnett, 18 February.
Wants Barnett to open a park in Akron, Ohio Criticizes Congress for failing to promote Barnett.
- 1919 President Woodrow Wilson to Barnett, 14 August
Compliments Barnett on the review by the 4th Marine Brigade past the White House on its return from France

- 1919 Barnett to files, 29 October.
Discusses court-martial case of Captain Edmund G Chamberlain.
- 1919 The Major General Commandant to Colonel David K. Porter and Lieutenant Colonel Harry R Lay, 2 December
Orders an investigation into a protest over character of the discharge awarded to ex-Marine J K Karchmer
- Folder 15*
- 1920 Routine letters of a social nature along with notes to Lieutenant Kilgore to answer certain ones. Letterbook index included
- Folder 16*
- 1920 Materials on Barnett's inspection trip to the West Coast in the spring of 1920. Itinerary included
- Folder 17*
- 1920 Sims to the Secretary of the Navy, 7 January
Lessons of the Great War: Twenty typed pages of criticism.
- 1920 Brigadier General Charles L McCawley, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, to Barnett, 16 March.
Preparation of the Marine Corps for war
- 1920 Governor D W. Davis of Idaho to Barnett, 5 April
Acknowledges receipt of Major McClellan's book, *The United States Marines in the World War*
- 1920 Memorandum on Marine Corps wartime preparation, 6 April
Additional information and details on expansion during the war.
- 1920 Resolution adopted by the House Naval Affairs Committee, 27 April
Appreciation to Barnett for assistance in refurbishing the committee's offices.
- 1920 Testimony of the Secretary of the Navy before the Senate Committee Investigating Naval Administration, May
Discusses Marine record in the war Mentions Navy resistance to Barnett sitting on the General Board
- 1920 Colonel Lincoln Karmany to Barnett, 3 May
In ill health, Karmany will not be able to meet the Barnetts when they arrive at Mare Island Complains of recommendations being ignored; plans to retire because there seems to be no use for him
- 1920 Feland to Barnett, 20 May
News from Haiti, likes the shortened tour length of 15 months
- 1920 Second Lieutenant Louis Cukela to Basil Gordon, Jr , 4 June
Asks Barnett's stepson to help another Marine, First Sergeant David Kipners, regain his commission Barnett's response of 23 June 1920 attached
- 1920 Barnett to Representative Thomas Butler, 10 June.
Acknowledges resolution of the House Naval Affairs Committee
- 1920 Lieutenant Colonel Charles H Lyman to Barnett, 11 June.
Wants Lieutenant Kilgore of Barnett's personal staff transferred to San Diego

- 1920 Pendleton to Barnett, 11 June.
Asks for assistance to bring a young Marine home from Hart
Barnett's response of 16 June included
- 1920 Barnett to Secretary of the Interior John Barton Payne, 11 June.
Asks to see Payne for a few minutes on a personal matter.
- 1920 Barnett to Lyman, 17 June
Kilgore badly needed at headquarters due to new appointments.
- 1920 Daniels to Barnett, 19 June
Defers action on Barnett's request to move on permanent promotions
Leave it to Barnett's successor
- 1920 Extract from the Report on the Subcommittee for Investigation of Con-
duct and Administration of Naval Affairs to the Committee on Naval
Affairs of the House of Representatives, n d
Praises Marines and Barnett in the War
- 1920 Barnett's Statement on the Marines in the War, n d
Written for the reception honoring Major General James G Harbord,
U S Army, who commanded the 4th Marine Brigade.

Folder 18

- 1920 Routine letters expressing regret over Barnett's abrupt dismissal His
responses are included

Folder 19

- 1920 Daniels to Barnett, 18 June
Dismissal notice Barnett to be relieved on 30 June 1920
- 1920 Daniels to Barnett, 19 June
Orders Barnett detached as Major General Commandant on 30 June
1920
- 1920 Mrs Barnett's notes on her husband's dismissal, n d
Memorandum for the record which ends with the statement that
earlier in the spring Butler asked Major Cunningham if Daniels had
ousted Barnett
- 1920 Mr Sylvan H Lauchheimer to Barnett, 20 June
Brother of the former Adjutant and Inspector expresses indignation
over the way Barnett is removed Comments on Daniels' "intrigue"
when Barnett was reappointed in 1918
- 1920 Pendleton to Barnett, 21 June
Sympathy for Barnett
- 1920 William H. Stayton to Barnett, 21 June
Naval Academy classmate expresses regret over Barnett's dismissal
- 1920 Lyman to Barnett, 21 June
Condolences. Refers to a previous conversation in which the possibility
of a premature relief of Barnett was discussed
- 1920 Colonel Eli K Cole to Barnett, 21 June
Barnett's former assistant commandant expresses incredulity over the
affair.

- 1920 Lieutenant Colonel Ben H. Fuller to Barnett, 21 June
 Regrets over Barnett's relief Refers to pressure "from a certain quarter"
- 1920 Barnett to Lejeune, 23 June
 Will turn over the Commandant's quarters on 30 June 1920
- 1920 Barnett to Pendleton, 23 June
 Informs Pendleton of his relief Offers no explanation except that Daniels wanted Lejeune in the post Quantico not available to Barnett
- 1920 Barnett to the Editor, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, 28 June
 Complains of an article which quoted Barnett as saying "Daniels cannot drive me out." Copy of the letter sent to Daniels
- 1920 Barnett to Pendleton, 29 June
 Barnett hopes to remain on active duty
- 1920 Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to Barnett, 29 June
 Expresses sorrow for Barnett's premature departure Notes his distinguished service during the war
- 1920 Barnett's remarks to the officers at HQMC on 30 June
 Stresses accomplishments and growth Notes shock of untimely departure.
- 1920 Daniels to Barnett, 5 July
 Acknowledges receipt of Barnett's letter of 28 June Attempts to soothe Barnett's feelings with platitudes
- 1920 Weeks to Mrs Barnett, 2 September
 Suggests a compromise Barnett to receive the promotion to Major General in exchange for not opposing Lejeune's confirmation

Folder 20

- 1920-21 Material from "Soldier and Sailor Too" on Haiti inquiry including Barnett's press release
- 1920 Barnett to Daniels, n d
 Report on Marine activities in the Dominican Republic, May 1916 -30 June 1920
- 1920 Barnett to Daniels, 18 September
 Report on Marine activities in Haiti
- 1920 Barnett to Daniels, 18 September.
 Response to allegations of Marine brutality in Haiti Denies indiscriminate killings but acknowledges corvee system
- 1920 Major E N McClellan, HQMC Historical Section, to Barnett, 11 October.
 Reports on Marine activities in Haiti and the Dominican Republic

Folder 21

- 1922 "Navy Reunion Makes Pacific Bond Stronger," *Japan Times*, 3 July
 Class of '81 reunion was held in Japan Secretary of the Navy Edwin H Denby led the group
- 1922 Invitation from the Prime Minister of Japan to Mrs. Barnett for tiffin, 4 July

- 1923 Lejeune to Barnett, 26 June
Neville will relieve Barnett when the latter retires on 1 September
The recruit depot will be moved from Mare Island to San Diego
- Folder 22*
- 1927 1,000 shares of stock in the Mooney Plan Corporation, 14 April
- 1930 Neville to Mrs Barnett, 28 April
Condolences on the death of Barnett
- 1930 Harbord to Mrs Barnett, 28 April
Telegram of condolence
- Folder 23*
- 1932 Raymond J Bartholomew to Mrs Barnett, 11 January
Recalls conversation between Butler and Lejeune in 1920 in which the forthcoming relief of Barnett was discussed
- 1932 Bartholomew to Mrs Barnett, 28 January
More details of the discussion about Barnett's premature relief If Lejeune refused to accept the Commandancy, someone else would be found to take the position
- 1932 Mrs Barnett to Lejeune, n d
Prompted by the Bartholomew letters, Mrs Barnett accuses Lejeune of complicity in her husband's relief
- Folder 24*
- 1935 Lejeune to Mrs Barnett, 10 February
Denies any knowledge of Captain Craigie book, *Cannibal Cousins*, before publication. The work is critical of Barnett Mrs Barnett notes on the bottom of the letter that she does not believe Lejeune
- 1935 Mrs. Barnett to Minton, Balch and Co , n d
Complains because *Cannibal Cousins* libels her husband
- 1935 Parker, Finley, and Benjamin to Moyle and Suydam, 13 February
Lawyers for the publishers of *Cannibal Cousins* will not withdraw publication
- 1935 Lejeune to Mrs Barnett, n.d
Craigie promised to write to Lejeune about the offending passages in *Cannibal Cousins*
- Folder 25*
- 1937 Senator Ovington E Weller to Mrs Barnett, 6 December
Class of '81 reunion notes
- 1949 Invitation to Quantico for the dedication of Barnett Avenue
- Manuscript Boxes 3-5
Hundreds of letters addressed to Mrs Barnett or "Mother of Marines" with copies of the typed responses. Most writers ask for Mrs Barnett's help to solve personal problems In some cases, she does provide relief
- Museum Boxes 1-2
Scrapbooks of press clippings and photographs Includes a letter from Denby to Barnett informing the latter of his promotion to major general in 1921

OTHER MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

Class of 1881, U S Naval Academy, 2nd through 6th reports Butler, Pa 1886-1890 National Union Catalog listing NU 0216171. New York Public Library

Contains letters written by Barnett to his classmates recounting adventures of early Marine Corps service

Class of 1881, U.S Naval Academy, n p [1900], U.S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Md

Includes a long letter from Barnett to his classmates recounting adventures in the Spanish-American War Written while Barnett was cruising in *Chicago* to Africa

Franklin D Roosevelt Papers, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N Y

RG 10 contains a few letters from Barnett to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. One document discussing readiness of the Marine Brigade reveals planning for a Marine Division in the American Expeditionary Force in France

RG 88 has a letter from Congressman Thomas S Butler to Roosevelt criticizing Barnett for seeking promotion to lieutenant general Mrs Barnett's letter to Roosevelt complaining of her husband's relief found in RG 85

Smedley D. Butler Papers, Marine Corps Historical Center, Navy Yard, Washington, D C

Official correspondence of Butler includes requests to Barnett for duty with the AEF

Smedley D Butler Papers, Newtown Square, Pa

Butler's personal papers, privately held by the family Material relating to Barnett includes letters revealing Butler's disappointment over L W T Waller's failure to gain the commandancy in 1914 and Barnett's refusal to send Butler to France until late 1918

Lelia Montague Barnett Papers Privately held Wakefield Manor, Huntley, Va

Five scrapbooks containing press clippings and photographs Mrs Barnett's unpublished autobiography, "Command Performance," ends with 1914. An amusing paper entitled "Washington Dinner Disaster," along with materials on a visit to battlefield cemeteries in France are included

Major General George Barnett's Officer Qualification Record, HQMC, Washington, D C

Barnett's fitness reports for the period 1914-20 written by Secretary Daniels are included Letters of an official nature are filed chronologically Most material for the period before Barnett became Commandant has been removed

Joseph Henry Pendleton Papers, Marine Corps Historical Center, Navy Yard, Washington, D C

Barnett apparently considered Pendleton a close friend Several letters reflecting concern or optimism on personnel legislation are included

Woodrow Wilson Papers, Manuscripts Division Library of Congress, Washington, D C

Barnett correspondence is indexed in Volume I of the Wilson register Letters are of a routine nature, usually involving political patronage

Edwin H Denby Papers, Burton Collection, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich

Contains a selection of materials on Barnett's relief and the Haitian inquiry, apparently provided by Mrs Barnett (notes in her handwriting)

George Barnett Biographical File, Marine Corps Historical Center, Navy Yard, Washington, D C
Assorted materials on Barnett including press clippings and routine correspondence

Josephus Daniels Papers, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

The most valuable collection of Barnett-related materials Container 531 has two files on "Marine Corps—general" matters, and several folders concerning candidates for the commandancy in 1913 Container 64 contains folders, by date, of all correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant of the Marine Corps during the period Barnett was CMC Container 88 includes materials involving Lejeune, some of which relates to Barnett

John A Lejeune Papers Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D C

Container 1 has materials relating to Lejeune's bid for the commandancy Container 9 includes a 32-page letter written by Lejeune to CMC between 1935-40 which reveals the political maneuvering for the commandancy from 1910-1930

Record Group 24, Records of the Bureau of Ships, National Archives, Washington, D C

The logs of the ships in which Barnett served are contained in this collection

Record Group 127, Records of the United States Marine Corps, National Archives, Washington, D C.

Official materials from Barnett's commandancy Occasional documents of a routine nature from the period 1900-13 are also included.

Record Group 405, Records of the United States Naval Academy, National Archives, Washington, D C

Entry 100 shows Barnett's marks during his post-graduation cruise Entrance examination grades are listed in Entry 70 and Barnett's name appears in the register of candidates in Entry 62. Monthly academic reports are found in Entry 96 Barnett's delinquencies are revealed in Entry 85

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U S Department of the Navy *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1880-1923*

The device reproduced on the back cover is the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the Marine Corps. It first appeared, as shown here, on Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points this device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.

